

# Classification of Bones:

Bone formations take a variety of shapes which fall into 4 categories, in addition there are 2 minor groups of bone forms:

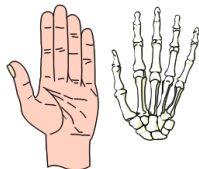
## Major Bone Classifications

Long ( ex. humerus, femur, tibia)

- contain marrow cavity
- forms framework of the appendicular skeleton
- long cylindrical shaft & bulbous ends
- weight bearing- tibia and femur
- mobility- humerus, radius and ulna
- structure: body (diaphysis), marrow cavity, articular cartilage, etc.

Short (ex. Carpals and Tarsals)

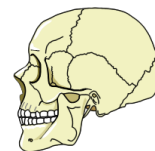
- do not contain marrow cavity
- provide fine motor movements



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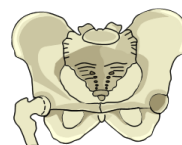
Flat (ex. ribs, scapula, cranial bones, patella)

- no marrow cavity
- protect underlying organs & soft tissues
- provide attachments



Irregular (ex. vertebrae, sacrum & coccyx, pelvic girdle)

- no marrow cavity
- irregular shape
- specific functions- spinal canal, attachment, weight bearing



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## Minor Bone Forms

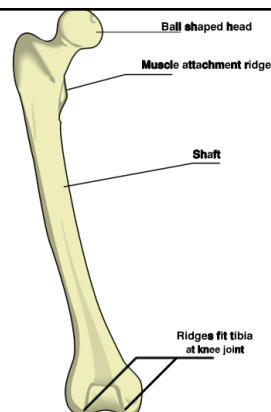
Sesamoid (ex Patellar Tendon)

- developed in tendons, mixed with cartilage

Wormian

- small jigsaw fragments found along skull sutures

Sep 4-11:12 AM



Femur

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